

Anderson Intelligencer.

BY CLINKSCALES & LANGSTON.

ANDERSON, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1898.

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Our 25 Per Cent DISCOUNT SALE!

If you had a story to tell, one that you knew was true, and you wanted believed, how would you tell it? Use big adjectives, high-sounding phrases, or tell it quietly? Perhaps we are too modest. We will save you 25 per cent on every dollar's worth of

CLOTHING

bought of us.

\$5.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, \$3.75
7.50 Suits, 25 per cent off, 5.63
10.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, 7.50
15.00 Suits, 25 per cent off, 11.25

HATS!

The number of Hats we put on sale was, luckily, large; so you late comers wouldn't have the chance you still have.

98c. for Hats that were \$1.25.

Most Stores ask \$1.50 for them.) New shapes. Colors black and brown.

Remember, we sell for Cash and Cash only. No Goods charged.

B.D. Evans & Co.

THE SPOT CASH CLOTHIERS.

A Help to Farmers!

It is told us daily that we have been a great help to Farmers while the price is 5c. per pound. We sell Goods for such a small profit it is money for you to trade with us. We still take the lead in—

SHOES.

Best Shoes in the State for the least money.
We have a nice line of Spring Percales at 5c. per yard.
Nice Plaid Woisted, sold everywhere for 15c. and 20c. yard—we sell at 20c. yard.
Remnants we now offer at 4 1/2c. yard.

MATTINGS.

Will take pleasure in showing you a splendid line of Mattings at cheap prices.
We also have a nice line of India Linen. A big lot of—

EMBROIDERY AND RIBBONS

Will be on sale next week at special prices. We bought these Goods at 60c. the dollar, and will sell at about half price.
Nice Black Dress Goods for making Skirts, &c.
We are selling Woolen Dress Goods at Cost.
Clothing going at almost half price. Will sell you a nice \$10.00 Black for \$5.00, and cheaper Goods accordingly.
We are busy all the time. Fall in line and come on with the crowd to—

RACKET STORE,

CHEAPEST IN THE STATE.

DORE & LUCAS.

COTTON IS CHEAP

AND SO ARE

GROCERIES.

LIVE AND LET LIVE IS OUR MOTTO!

Have a choice and select Stock of—

FAMILY and FANCY GROCERIES,

of almost everything you may need to eat. Our Goods are fresh, bought for cash, and will be sold as low as the lowest. Please give me before purchasing your Groceries!

Thanking all for past favors and soliciting a continuance of the same—
We are yours to please.

G. F. BIGBY.

STATE NEWS.

— Ex-Senator Irby is now practicing law at Laurens.

— There are 30 widows and two widowers in the town of Due West.

— Dr. W. J. Garner, of the State Board of Health, died in Darlington a few days ago.

— Mrs. Wm. C. Whitney was seriously hurt while riding fast on a fox hunt at Aiken a few days ago.

— The residence of John Rowland at Donalds was destroyed by fire last Sunday. He had no insurance.

— Capt. Isaac H. Means, librarian and treasurer of the South Carolina College, died at his home in Columbia last Friday.

— The "o. p.'s." continue to go out of business in every section of the State. They say there is no money in the business for them.

— There are three candidates for Mayor of Columbia at the approaching election. They are McE. Sloan, Col. Lipscomb and Alderman Brennan.

— Large sales of fertilizers are reported from every section of the State. It is to be hoped that most of it will be used under other crops than cotton.

— The State Dispensary will remain in the Agricultural Hall. The Board agree to pay Mr. Wesley \$10,000 for back rent, and \$175 per month hereafter.

— Miss Fannie Reeder, an insane sister of Mr. Brooks Reeder, was burned to death during the burning of their residence at Garys, Newberry county.

— The Rock Hill correspondent of the Columbia Register gives intimation of jealousy between some of the teachers of Winthrop college, which may result in a change of the faculty.

— Attorney General Barber leaves for Washington this week to defend the dispensary law before the United States supreme court, in the case of Vandercock vs. Vance. This case will be heard on March 7th.

— Hannah Sumter, a young colored woman, who works on the farm of Dr. W. W. Ray, near Weston's, met with a horrible death. She and a number of employees were engaged in burning broom sedge off a field, when her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.—The State.

— A well-defined case of what is supposed to be smallpox has appeared in Columbia. Every precaution has been taken to prevent a spread of the loathsome disease. The subject is a negro man and lives on the outskirts of the city.

— James W. Howard, an industrious farmer of Orangeburg county, was called to his door Saturday night and shot and killed. Forty shot penetrated his heart. Lawrence H. Hungerfiller, his brother-in-law, is charged with the shooting and is under arrest.

— The Butler Guards, of Greenville, has got its fighting blood up and pants for war. At a call meeting held the other night it was unanimously decided to offer the services of the company to Uncle Sam and inform him that marching orders were awaited in breathless expectancy.

— The severe drought has caused 90 per cent of the cisterns of Charleston to be dry, and those houses that have water in their cisterns are doing service for their respective neighborhoods; and it is said that water is even sold in Charleston. In the surrounding country, the ground is all parched up, and serious trouble will ensue if the rains do not set in soon, as the streams are dried up and the cattle are famishing for water.

— The people of Lockhart are ruminating over a freak there in the shape of a goose. Mr. Joseph Meggs had a goose, three years old, that he supposed to be a gander. It is perfectly white and has every appearance of a gander. On Sunday before last he was astonished when he discovered that it had commenced laying. It has been laying regularly every day since. Perhaps it belongs to the variety known as the Emblem geese. They are perfectly white and you can't tell the goose from the gander.—Chester Bulletin.

— A day or two ago a white man walked into a store in the city about night and desired to purchase a pair of shoes. He was easily satisfied with a dollar pair of shoes, and laid on the counter a bill which he said was a \$10 bill. A young man who was in the store stepped out to get the bill changed. He took it to a business house two blocks up the street where he was accommodated. The next day it was discovered that the bill was no good and a mere sham. It was a real \$1 bill, and on each corner where the denomination is printed, Confederate tens and Xs were pasted skillfully over and made the bill look like a ten.—Spartanburg Herald.

Newberry College Gets \$15,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1898.

MR. EDITOR: The people of the Third Congressional District will be glad to know that the Trustees of Newberry College will soon get from Congress the sum of \$15,000 for damages done this College building during the late war.

The Newberry College was incorporated by the State of South Carolina on the 20th of December, 1856, and dedicated as an institution of learning. It was endowed, and the sum of \$18,000 was expended in the completion of the buildings. In July, 1865, the building was taken possession of by the United States Army, and used as a barracks until December of that year. During this occupancy the building was rendered totally unfit for use, and in 1877 was rebuilt by the Trustees at a cost of about \$17,000.

In January, 1878, Representative Aiken called the attention of Congress to the damages sustained by the Trustees, and the matter was referred to the Committee on War Claims. Here the matter rested for fifteen years, when Representative Latimer investigated the claim of the Trustees and introduced a bill in the House on Sept. 12, 1893, providing for the payment of \$15,000 to the Trustees in payment of the damages sustained. The bill passed the Senate, but was objected to in the House, although favorably reported by the Committee. In the 54th Congress Representative Latimer introduced the bill and pressed it for consideration, but it failed of passage by a lack of four votes. The matter was reintroduced early in the 55th Congress, passed the Senate May 12, 1897, and passed the House Feb. 21, 1898, and is now ready for the approval of the President.

The management of this claim in behalf of the Trustees of Newberry College, and its passage in the lower branch of Congress is quite a victory for Representative Latimer, who has watched with keenest interest, and furthered with intelligent effort, every stage of its progress. It must be remembered that the present House is not Democratic, and the work done for its passage is worthy of commendation.

In no position in public life does long service so increase a man's influence as in Congress. The recognition of this fact has in many instances given the North an advantage over the South by giving their Representatives rank by seniority in both parties on committee in Congress, which control legislation. Southern delegations in Congress are now composed largely of new members, which makes it all the more important that the people should return to the 56th Congress those men of experience who now represent them.

CAROLINA.

Nine Lives Were Lost by Fire in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—Nine lives were lost in a fearful fire which raged for a short while in Church street this (Saturday) morning. At 2.10 o'clock a policeman on duty noticed big sparks flying from the tenement house at No. 160 Church street. The officer found that a blaze was issuing from one of the windows on the first floor.

The doors were broken open and the family on that floor rushed out without damage. Somebody yelled that a family of women were asleep on the third floor. The police rushed upstairs and when they reached the top story the life saving work was stopped by the flames, which seemed to be playing over the entire building. Screams from dying women were heard and officer Bagby rushed in and pulled out three charred bodies.

The quick work of the fire department checked the fire and it was soon under control, but not until the lives on the third story had been lost.

The dead are: Mrs. Rebecca Knickmeyer, Albert O'Neal, Caswell O'Neal, Josephine Knickmeyer, 17 years of age; Katie Knickmeyer, 16 years; Leonora Knickmeyer, 9 years; Frances K. Knickmeyer, 6 years; a baby of Mrs. Knickmeyer, one month old; Lillie Knickmeyer, 3 years old.

— The most extraordinary plant known in the "traveling plant," which has a root formed of knots, by which it annually advances about an inch from the place where it was first rooted.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, ss.
FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATHARTIC CURE.

Signed before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1895.
A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
Hall's Cathartic Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.
Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo O. Sold by Druggists, etc.

Wilborn Wishes Wisdom to Win.

President Wilborn, of the State Farmers' Alliance, who is also executive committeeman of the National Alliance, and president of the Southern Cotton Growers' association formed in Atlanta, is determined to use every means in his power to induce the farmers not to delude themselves again this year and plant as much or more cotton than ever. He realizes that the situation is likely to be forgotten when planting time comes along and he proposes to have the Alliancemen stand to their colors if they will.

Mr. Wilborn yesterday issued the following, which explains how he intends to keep the matter before those whose interest centers therein:

I have pledged the Alliance of South Carolina to unity of action in the matter of cotton—its production, sale and marketing. Now, therefore, in order that the whole matter may be fully discussed and active measures may be inaugurated looking to relief, the 19th day of March, 1898, is hereby selected, named and designated as Alliance "Rally Day," whereby every sub-Alliance in the State is requested to meet at its regular meeting place on that afternoon, there to consider the cotton situation and other matters that may pertain to the good of the order.

The officers are urged to be on hand in due time and are directed to inform the members of their respective sub-Alliances of the "Rally Day." This call to apply to every Alliance that has ever been in existence in this State. The secretaries are requested to notify me of their action in all matters that pertain to the good of the order.

I would suggest that you make one of the leading questions for discussion at this meeting the efforts of every South Carolina farmer to have his farm self-sustaining. If he does this the matter of cotton acreage will settle itself.

Be not deceived by the small advance in the price of cotton, but at planting time, with a crop like the one just marketed you cannot hope to get more than 5 cents a pound for it. All Alliancemen are earnestly urged to co-operate with the cotton growers' organization in their efforts in this matter.

J. C. WILBORN,

President Alliance of S. C.

State Convention to Be Held in May.

All the politicians have been under the impression that there would be no State Democratic convention this year until September, it not being presidential year, but an examination of the constitution of the Democratic party of the State shows that they have been laboring under a delusion. The truth of the matter is that there is going to be a May State convention this year. No doubt this will be a surprise to many, for several who were members of the convention that met in May, 1896, which adopted the present party constitution, say they have no recollection of the changing of the constitution prior to that time so as to do away altogether with the September convention.

The present constitution provides for the holding of a convention on the third Wednesday in May, and for no other. It also provides for the holding of county conventions in the several counties in the State on the first Monday in May for the purpose of electing delegates to that convention. Of course the reorganization of the precinct and ward clubs will take place prior to that time throughout the State.

It is thus seen that State and county politics will be stirring much earlier than any one expected.

When the convention meets there will doubtless be no end of political log-rolling. The convention will have to elect a new State executive committee and attend to such other matters as may come before it. Those who were talking of the outlook yesterday expressed the view that the liquor referendum plan would be laid before the convention when it meets, the Legislature having declined to take action in regard to it on the ground that the proper body to consider it was the State Democratic convention.

How much of an issue this will become and the probable action of the convention in regard to it are purely matters of conjecture at this stage.—The State.

— The aristocratic old town of Spartanburg scorns the common diseases like chicken pox, smallpox and elephant's itch, and has obtained an opinion from a medical expert that they are suffering with impetigo over there, which is contagious but not dangerous. Have you got impetigo? This is the very latest fad.

The Public Schools.

EDITORS INTELLIGENCER: Please permit me through your columns to submit the following for the consideration of the Trustees of the free common schools and others having control of the educational interest of Anderson County:

The District Trustees of blank School District employ a teacher at a salary of \$30 a month. The community in which the school is located has a large school population. On the border of the district a small handful of pupils attend a small neighboring school in an adjoining district. When the teacher of the school in blank district makes out her report, it appears that there has been an attendance during the month of 860 days, or a daily average of 43 scholars. Out of the free school fund there has been paid, therefore, for the month, 79 cents per scholar, or a per diem of 31 cents. When the report of the teacher of the small school in the adjacent district is submitted to the Trustees of blank School District, they declare that, in justice, they cannot pay more than a per diem of 31 cents on the transferred scholars; and to do so would be a discrimination in favor of the latter school. We see that the pay of the teacher in the latter school—at best, quite meager—is a variable quantity, going down in proportion as the number of scholars increase in the school in blank School District. The teacher of the small school feels that in the latter case of receiving a per diem of only 31 cents, an injustice has been done and desires to appeal, but is met with the objection that the law empowers the local Boards of Trustees of School Districts to employ teachers and to fix their salaries, and that they have full jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the public schools, the only restriction being that they employ teachers holding certificates from the County Board of Education. Something like the above has actually happened.

Now, let us suppose a case involving the same principle:

There is a school district with a territory sufficiently extensive and a school population sufficiently large to locate two schools in different parts of the district. The two communities in which the schools are located are about equal in school population, and equally alive to the importance of education in their midst. The Trustees employ teachers for these respective schools, which we shall call school No. 1 and school No. 2. The teachers employed for each school are both alike efficient, and hold a license of the same grade. In school No. 1 everything is favorable: there is a total enrollment of 60 pupils and there is an average daily attendance of 45. In school No. 2 things are not so favorable: an epidemic of whooping cough falls on the community, consequently the enrollment and the attendance at school is not so large. There is an enrollment of 40 pupils, and an average attendance of 25 pupils. The Trustees, in employing these teachers, inform them that their services are not worth more than \$25, and that in no event shall either of them receive an amount greater than \$25; but the salary of one of them must be a matter of contingency, and must depend on the number of scholars attending the larger school. When the services of both teachers have been rendered and they have made their respective reports, the Trustees inform the teacher of the smaller school that it would not be equitable and right to pay her \$25, while the one with an average of 45 pupils received only \$25. Although she had put in full time and had done hard, faithful, earnest work, it would be a matter of discrimination if they were to pay her a per diem of 5 cents, while the teacher in school No. 1 received only a little over 31 cents per day. Therefore, as a matter of justice, they pay the teacher of school No. 1 \$25, and the teacher of school No. 2 a little less than \$14. In estimating work of any kind the first thing we do is to establish a standard or unit of measure or value; otherwise we could form no just estimate of the work. The Boards of Trustees for the public schools of Anderson County, as a rule, employ teachers holding a first grade license at a salary of \$25. In fixing this salary they are governed by a standard. If this were not the case there would be great latitude for partiality and favoritism on the one hand or injustice and oppression on the other; for a teacher with 10 pupils might receive \$30 and a teacher of 20 pupils might receive considerably less than \$20. In arriving at this standard, we conceive they would proceed in this way: They would estimate that an average of 25 pupils would be a good school, and that the services of a teacher holding a first grade license teaching such a school are worth at least \$25 and this would make tuition worth 5 cents per diem up to the limit of 25 scholars at least. If tuition in an average school is worth 5 cents a day on the scholar, then a teacher holding a first grade license and teaching a school of less than 25 scholars, ought to receive a per diem of at least 5 cents.

Let us have a full, free, and general expression of opinion on the above subject by the public Trustees and school officers of the County.

M. N. MITCHELL.

Explosion Came From Underneath.
NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—A dispatch to the Herald from Habana says: There is no longer any reason to doubt that the explosion which wrecked the Maine came from underneath the vessel and that her magazines had nothing to do with the initial explosion and played a much smaller part in the general disaster than was at first supposed.

The evidence that has served to convince the board was obtained by Ensign Powelson, an officer attached to the Fern.

Mr. Powelson was formerly in the construction corps and took a two years' special course in the Glasgow

school of naval architecture. He is therefore a competent witness. What he discovered was that the forward part of the keel of the Maine with its ribs and plates was stove upward so far that parts of the shattered double bottom show out of the water and in places sections of the green painted outer hull are visible.

Corroborative of evidence given by Ensign Powelson and of equal significance and importance is the result of the close examination made by the divers. What they found indicated that the explosion came from a point beneath the keel. A plumb line dropped from a point just forward of the conning tower would have laid the lead exactly on the spot where the explosion occurred that drove the keel, plates and ribs almost to the surface.

The main force of the explosion seems to have been exceedingly slight on the port side of the vessel. This is consistent with the facts hitherto ascertained.

Collectively, these now indicate that the contents of the reserve six inch magazine were exploded by the initial blast and there was no explosion in either of the other two. In the reserve magazine was stowed 2,500 pounds of powder in copper tanks, each of which contained 200 pounds.

Seven of the tanks have been found by the divers, all in crushed and shapeless masses. It is important to note that in the six inch and ten inch tanks recovered the explosion used for packing the charges shows no injury from flame or gases.

The powder stowed in the six inch reservoir magazine was for saluting purposes only. The magazine itself appears to have been utterly destroyed, only a few traces being left to show the point where it was once located.

The under part of the ten-inch magazine is wholly inaccessible to divers. In the upper part is tightly wedged a mass of powder cylinders too heavy for divers to extricate, but apparently containing exploded charges of powder. The Dow torpedo tube of the Maine has been located in the wreck. It lies in the debris forward submerged several feet under water.

The hull is now embedded in the mud to the depth of eight feet. The divers sink to their arm pits in the mud and have the greatest difficulty in prosecuting their work. Those engaged in the forward part of the ship are under the charge of Gunner Charles Morgan, an officer especially detailed from the flag ship New York for that purpose and who has the reputation of being the most efficient of his rank.

Negro Postmaster at Lake City Killed.

LAKE CITY, WILLIAMSBURG COUNTY, Feb. 22.—On the night of the 16th inst. the small building just outside the corporate limits of Lake City, which was formerly a school house and which had been converted into a dwelling and postoffice, jointly occupied by Postmaster F. B. Baker (colored) and family, was well riddled with bullets from the guns of unknown parties. No harm was done to the occupants of the house.

This failing to prove a sufficient warning to Baker, was followed this morning just before 1 o'clock by another attack upon the house by a mob which shot it 75 or a hundred times, setting fire to the building in the meantime.

Five of the children and Baker's wife escaped death, but all but two children were wounded by gun shots and are maimed for life.

Baker was shot down just inside of the door as he was attempting to come out of the building.

An infant baby was shot out of its mother's arms as she was about passing out of the door.

The building and the entire postoffice equipment were consumed by the fire, and the citizens of Lake City are without a postoffice.

It is certainly one of the most horrible crimes ever committed in the State.

One of Baker's girls is thought to be fatally wounded.

The coroner held an inquest over the dead bodies this afternoon. The verdict is to be rendered next Saturday.

The feeling in Lake City among the whites is one of deep regret at the horrible deed committed so near town. The best citizens deeply deplore that they have been placed in a position to receive the censure and bear the disgrace of the awful tragedy, when it is not generally believed that citizens of the town helped to make up the mob, though as yet the guilty parties are unsuspected.

Feeling is running high among the negroes and trouble is feared to night, as the negroes believe that the crime was committed by whites.

Frazier Baker was a black negro, about 40 years of age, and was appointed and took charge of the Lake City postoffice about six months ago. He was a native of Florence County and had never lived at Lake City until he went there to take charge of the postoffice. The people of Lake City protested against the appointment. Twice within the last two months the man has been shot at.—The State.